

## PEER'S GIBE AT U. S.

Desborough Thinks the Runner Kolehmainen a "Marvel."

## TOO GOOD FOR FINLAND

Wouldn't Be Surprised if He Ran for America at Berlin.

London, Aug. 1.—The continued agitation over Great Britain's poor showing in the Olympic games recently held at Stockholm brought about a meeting to-night of the Athletic Advisory Club to consider the situation. Lord Desborough, who presided, said that if Great Britain competed at Berlin, where the next Olympic games were to be held, she must take the games as seriously as the other nations. He advocated a team representing the entire empire in the track events.

Lord Desborough said that England had not done badly in her palmist days, but could not do better against a marvel like Kolehmainen. "The Finn did so well," said he, "that I would not be surprised to see him running for the United States at Berlin."

Lord Desborough proposed that a fund of \$25,000 should be raised in each of the next three years, and \$60,000 the fourth year, to be used for preparation. A letter from Sir Arthur Conan Doyle was read announcing that he will appeal to the public for \$125,000 for the same purpose.

The Rev. R. S. de Courcy Laffan, a member of the British Olympic committee, proposed that \$150,000 be raised. He said that a Swedish trainer told him that if he had had the British athletes for three months the Americans would have stood no chance.

J. G. Merrick, president of the Athletic Union in Canada and secretary of the Canadian Olympic committee, declared that if the same care were taken in athletics as in rowing and football, and if the Olympic winners were held in as high regard as in the United States, Canada and Great Britain could produce as good a team as the United States.

The most exaggerated impressions prevail in England regarding the American Olympic team. Enormous sums were spent and an army of trainers were carried, according to the British newspapers. Lord Desborough is quoted as saying that the running track and the swimming tank constructed aboard the steamer Finland for the Americans cost \$100,000.

The solemn "Blackwood's Magazine" prints an editorial under the head "The Folly of International Sport," which is the fiercest attack upon the Americans that has yet appeared. It accuses them of being professional, "whose only business is to show that these United States can whip the universe." The editorial continues: "In the face of the heroes came a vast army of 'rooters,' a peculiar adjunct to athletics happily unknown among Englishmen. We saw them four years ago and do not cherish a pleasant memory of their antics. It is the business of the 'rooters' to encourage their own champions and to prove their disgust at every success not won under the Stars and Stripes. To this end they came armed with tin trumpets and unseemingly things called college yells."

The editorial terminates by advocating that the Olympic games be abandoned.

## SAIL ON THE CELTIC

American Actors and Athletes Westward Bound.

[By Transatlantic Wireless to The Tribune.] London, Aug. 1.—Among the passengers sailing on the Celtic from Liverpool to-day are sixty members of "The Pink Lady" company, who are returning to New York to reopen at the New Amsterdam Theatre on August 26. In the party are Polly Bowman, Hazel Dawn, E. Dayne, Alice Dovey, Julia Eastman, Dorothy Godfrey, May Hennessey, Eleanor Wilson, Jack Henderson, Crawford Kent, Frank Lalor and Scott Welsh. All of them said they were delighted with their visit to London.

C. M. S. McLeellan, author of the play, was also on the Celtic, and another theatrical passenger was Alfred Sutro, who goes to America for the production of his play, "The Perplexed Husband," with John Drew, at the Empire, in September.

Several American athletes returning from Stockholm on the Celtic include Elnagh H. J. Bartlett, Abel R. Kiviat, E. Renz, Lawson Robertson, James M. Rosenberger, S. Schwartz and James E. Sullivan, the American Olympic commissioner. M. W. Halpin, manager of the team, went to Ireland on Saturday and will join the Celtic at Queens-town to-morrow.

Most of the officers and members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts were also homegoers on the Celtic.

## CHURCHILL TO VISIT CANADA

First Lord of British Admiralty Will Cross Atlantic.

London, Aug. 2.—Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, will make a visit to Canada and it is expected that he will proceed to the Dominion on a warship. The Canadian Premier, Robert L. Borden, at a meeting of the committee for imperial defence yesterday, which was attended by the British Prime Minister and most of the members of the Cabinet, extended an invitation to the ministers to visit Canada.

Mr. Asquith said that he would not be able to go, but Mr. Churchill accepted.

## WIRELESS TOWER 900 FEET HIGH

Berlin, Aug. 1.—The new wireless station at Nauen, near Berlin, which replaces the tower blown down in a terrible storm last March, is approaching completion. The tower is nearly 900 feet in height, and its radius of action is expected to include New York.

## PROUTY IS PESSIMISTIC

Ex-Gov. of Vermont Sees Small Republican Majority.

[By Transatlantic Wireless to The Tribune.] London, Aug. 1.—Ex-Governor G. H. Prouty, of Vermont, is somewhat pessimistic over the outlook for the Republicans in Vermont, though he thinks the state safely Republican by a reduced majority, which he deprecates on account of the effect on the country at large. "Last spring the people of Vermont did a surprising thing," he said to-day. "They went wild to a certain extent and divided the state between Colonel Roosevelt and President Taft, giving Mr. Taft four and Colonel Roosevelt two delegates at Chicago, but I think that this situation will straighten itself out, and that the state will swing into line all right for Taft."

"I am afraid, however, that the regular Republican majority will be reduced, and this is bad, as Vermont is the first state to vote, and is usually a good barometer for testing the general result. Many people watch Vermont, and take their cue from her as to how to vote so as to be on the winning side."

"It seems uncertain yet whether Vermont will put a Roosevelt ticket in the field. Ernest Hatchelder, who is one of the ex-President's principal supporters in the state, is advising a Roosevelt ticket, but other Roosevelt men are advising Republicans to vote the Democratic ticket. This is bad, because Howe, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is a slick article. He was in the Legislature when I was Governor, and I watched him and know him well. I don't think him a safe man to trust, but he has a persuasive manner on the stump before people. If Roosevelt men were advised to vote for him it is likely to swing votes from the Republican ticket to the Democrats, and to have the unfortunate result of reducing the Republican majority, though I don't think the Democrats can carry the state. The whole situation looks unfortunate for the Republicans."

"I have just had a letter from a brother-in-law in Massachusetts who is closely in touch with the political situation in that state. He tells me that it is impossible to make a forecast regarding Massachusetts. Anything may happen there, from the present situation, and the state may go for either party. The situation in Pennsylvania is astounding. The only explanation of the Roosevelt victory in the spring is the use of money. Flinn must have thrown it out by the bucketful, but the situation has become so mixed for the Republicans that it looks very bad for them. However, it may be a good thing in the end. After we get a licking we shall have to get together to straighten out the muddle in the party, and this is what we must do if we are to amount to anything in the future."

## WITHDRAWS FROM PACT

Britain to Retire from Brussels Sugar Convention.

[By Transatlantic Wireless to The Tribune.] London, Aug. 1.—The British government has decided to withdraw from the Brussels sugar convention, announced to this effect having been made in the House of Commons this afternoon by Sydney Buxton, president of the Board of Trade. By the terms of the convention most European sugar producers agreed to stop sugar bounties. Notice had to be given before September 30 to withdraw on and after September 1, 1913.

Mr. Buxton stated that the decision of the convention to permit Russia to increase her annual export of sugar was the ground for the action taken.

Under the terms of the Brussels convention the West Indian cane sugar industry has notably revived.

## LODGE IN DISGRACE

Dundee Freemasons Vainly Appeal Against Suspension.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Aug. 2.—The Grand Lodge of Freemasons, Scotland, yesterday dismissed the appeal against the sentence of suspension passed on the Dundee Lodge in connection with the initiation of Jack Johnson, the pugilist.

The lodge was suspended on account of irregularities in the initiation.

## "BLACKLEGS" DRIVEN OUT

Union Men in London Replace "Free" Laborers at Docks.

London, Aug. 1.—Elaborate precautions were taken to-day to prevent a repetition of yesterday's rioting in the neighborhood of the London docks. Large forces of mounted and foot police were detailed early this morning to occupy strategic points near the dock gates, and the men entering the docks were searched for weapons before they were allowed to proceed. Several unimportant fights took place between unionist and non-unionist laborers, and a few arrests were made. The unionist laborers are rapidly taking the places of the "free" laborers, who worked as "blacklegs" throughout the ten weeks' strike.

## VICTORY FOR RECIPROCITY

Trinidad and Canada to Join Hands in Trade Convention.

Port of Spain, Trinidad, Aug. 1.—The first reciprocity agreement with Canada was carried to-day in the legislative council by 13 votes against 5, and in the Chamber of Commerce by a majority of one vote.

The opponents of the agreement argued that it would be of no benefit to the colony outside of the sugar industry, and would probably be harmful to the cocoa and coconut industry.

The supporters of the agreement urged that its acceptance would show the imperial sentiment of Trinidad, and that it would be the first step toward general trade within the British Empire.

## BOY SCOUTS BARRED

Germany Considers Youthful Britishers To Be Soldiers.

Leith, Aug. 1.—A party of fifty Scottish Boy Scouts on board the steamer Coblenz sailed from this port for Hamburg to-day for a trip to Germany. Telegrams received from Hamburg state that the authorities there will refuse to allow the Boy Scouts to land, apparently regarding them as part of a military organization.

## CRISIS IN NICARAGUA

Bankers Stop at \$2,200,000, After Promising \$15,000,000.

## WAR SEEMS INEVITABLE

U. S. Demands Cessation of Clandestine Issue of Paper Money.

Managua, Nicaragua, Aug. 1.—The political and economic situation in this country is again approaching a crisis, another conflict at arms, due to the baneful influence of certain of the politicians who have sustained their power through their command of the army, being now virtually inevitable. Moreover, the bankers who have been supplying the government refuse to advance any more funds, this action resulting from the Senate's having set aside the Knox-Castillo convention. The bankers have advanced \$2,200,000 on the \$15,000,000 loan, and part of this has already been reimbursed by Nicaragua from the customs receipts. But the government needs more money to establish its monetary system on a gold standard and to pay the interior debt of the nation. Sufficient funds to carry on the business of the republic are lacking, and there is no immediate prospect that the necessary money will be forthcoming.

The political entanglement is in no small measure responsible for the economic condition. Soon after the success of the revolution against President Zelaya the United States sent the late Thomas C. Dawson to Nicaragua as a special commissioner to arrange a basis for the recognition of the new government by the State Department at Washington. Mr. Dawson found the country in a state of chaos—almost of anarchy. He called the leaders of the revolution together and had them sign four pacts, since known as the Dawson pacts. Three of these were signed by General Estrada, General Chamorro, General Mena and Adolfo Diaz. The signatories undertook to secure the election of General Estrada and Dr. Diaz as President and Vice-President, respectively, for a term of two years. They agreed to call a popular election to draft a new constitution, to negotiate a loan with American bankers to establish a mixed commission to pass on claims, national and foreign, and to prosecute those who were responsible for the execution of the Americans—Grove and Cannon.

The fourth pact was signed by five of the revolutionary leaders. In this it was agreed that the signatories should select the candidate for President at the next popular election. But General Mena, who controlled the artillery, understanding that he would not be the favored candidate, dissolved the National Assembly, which had been chosen at a free election, and convened a new one, composed of his own adherents. This Assembly, after the Zelaya fashion, selected him as President. This was done in direct opposition to the Dawson conventions, and some declaration from Washington regarding this act of the Mena Assembly is expected here. Unless an admonition is forthcoming, it is almost certain that Mena will emulate Zelaya by placing himself in power and then trying to perpetuate his power by the force of arms. Mena's only chance to be President is by a coup d'etat.

The clandestine issuance of banknotes in large quantities has reached the proportions of a scandal, and a note has been sent to the Foreign Office from the American Legation, asking that it be stopped and demanding also that money taken without proper procedure from the national Treasury be returned.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Aug. 1.—The rebellion in Nicaragua is spreading from the interior, according to a dispatch received by the Navy Department from Captain Warren J. Terhune, commanding the gunboat Annapolis, despite reports from Managua that the uprising has collapsed. It is stated in the dispatch that the government lacks munitions of war and that widespread treachery exists among the supposed supporters of the President. The Annapolis will arrive at Corinto to-morrow. Captain Terhune will make an investigation of conditions and submit a further report. He will then return to San Juan del Sur to forestall any attacks upon the cable.

The American Minister at Managua reports to the Department of State that General Mena left the capital on Monday last, after cutting the electric light wires, and that his brother, Salvador Mena, who controlled the police, followed him with the policemen. A provisional police force has been organized, and comparative order is being maintained. Objects of the dispatch, although there has been some despatch, bring on the city.

It is reported that the President is staunchly supported by General Chamorro, the commander of the government forces since the retirement of General Mena. Telegraph wires have been cut in all directions by the revolutionists, and it is difficult to obtain news from other quarters of the country, but Managua is now reported quiet.

San Juan del Sur, Aug. 1.—The participants of General Mena, former Minister of War of Nicaragua, who were formerly deported from office by President Diaz on July 23, arrived at San Jorge, the lake port of Rivas, last night, on board the steamer "El Estero." They were met by a number of Lake Nicaragua steamers, and attempted to make a landing. They were, however, repulsed.

## DANISH EXPLORERS HOME

Received by King at Copenhagen After Popular Welcome.

Copenhagen, Aug. 1.—Captain Ejnar Mikkelsen, the Danish Arctic explorer, and the engineer, Iversen, who accompanied him, both of whom were rescued on July 17 last on the coast of Greenland by a Norwegian fishing vessel, arrived here to-day and were greeted at the wharf by enormous crowds.

The two explorers, who had spent more than two years in Greenland, which they started to cross in the summer of 1910, were generally thought to have died somewhere in the north of Greenland.

Captain Mikkelsen and Engineer Iversen were received later by King Frederick a gold medal on each of them.

## PERU'S CABINET RESIGNS

Dr. Martinez, Late Foreign Minister, Probable New Premier.

Lima, Aug. 1.—The Peruvian Cabinet, which was formed on October 16, 1911, and of which Augustin Ganoza was president, resigned to-day.

It is reported that Dr. German Leguia Martinez, who held the post of Foreign Minister, will be the new Premier, and that Placido Jimenez will succeed to the Foreign portfolio. Señor Jimenez was Minister of Government in the last Cabinet.

## MEXICAN BATTLE NEAR

Federals, 1,800 Strong, Only 50 Miles from 1,500 Rebels.

## TWO GERMANS HANGED

Madero Awards 10,000 Pesos to General Who Vanquished Orozco.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Aug. 1.—Conditions in Northern Mexico are assuming a most alarming aspect, according to advices reaching Washington to-day, and the battle which is now inevitable between two large forces of rebels and federals will accentuate the danger.

Messages received by the Department of State say that the forces of Generals Rojas and Campa have disappeared in the Sierra Madre and that General Salazar has concentrated about fifteen hundred men and six pieces of artillery in the Casas Grandes region, while General Blanco, with about eighteen hundred federals and two pieces of artillery, is at Ojites, fifty miles from the revolutionary army. Skirmishing has already been reported.

Numerous appeals from American citizens in Texas are reaching the State Department. Property owners have been particularly clamorous in their demands for intervention, or some other drastic measure, but it was made plain to-day that this government has no intention of changing its policy in dealing with the situation.

Consuls in Mexico are daily reporting lawless acts of the rebel marauders. The consul at Acapulco reported that an American miner named Watson had been attacked and robbed of money, arms and clothing. He also stated that conditions in the interior are bad and that the mails are very irregular.

Mexico City, Aug. 1.—A thorough investigation by the Mexican Minister of the Interior, Jesus Flores Magon, of the hanging of two men, first reported to be Americans, near Cananea, Sonora, has been ordered by President Madero.

The dead men were Guido Schubert and John Hertling, former residents of Douglas, Ariz. Both were Germans, but it appears that Hertling had indicated an intention of becoming an American citizen. General Huerta, the federal commander, who left for the north to-day to resume command of the government forces, was awarded 10,000 pesos in recognition of his services by President Madero. The general's special train carries additional artillery and ammunition to reinforce the federal command in Chihuahua.

Los Angeles, Aug. 1.—Joseph Smith, president of the Mormon Church, has sent messages to Mormons in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, advising them to leave the country until the insurrection is quelled. President Smith sent a message on Tuesday to Generals Orozco and Salazar, petitioning them to protect the colonists against the wandering bands.

## TURKISH CABINET SHAKEN

Chamber of Deputies Against Grand Vizier's Proposal.

Constantinople, Aug. 1.—The Chamber of Deputies, after an acrimonious discussion, voted to-day to refer to a committee the government's proposed amendment to the constitution whereby the Sultan is empowered to dissolve the Chamber under exceptional circumstances without the consent of the Senate.

Asked whether the vote would be considered as tantamount to want of confidence in the government, the Grand Vizier replied that he would decide that point after consulting with his colleagues.

It is believed the Cabinet will resign.

## MOURNING FOR EMPEROR

Japan Acknowledges Friendly Sentiments of United States.

Tokyo, Aug. 1.—The special bureau, under the direction of Prince Fushimi, which has taken charge of the imperial funeral met this morning to arrange the preliminaries. The Mayor and citizens of Tokyo are making extraordinary efforts to secure the selection of Tokyo or its vicinity as the place of interment. It is believed, however, that it will take place on the site of Maruyama Palace at Kioto, which was built by Hideyoshi in the sixteenth century.

Japanese officials, the people and the press of the whole country express profound appreciation of the sympathy shown by the United States on the occasion of the death of the late ruler. The newspapers here comment at length on the subject, saying that real friendship has been demonstrated both through the President and the press of the United States.

## TO STOP PERUVIAN HORRORS

U. S. and Great Britain Working Hand in Hand.

London, Aug. 1.—Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, speaking in the House of Commons to-day on the atrocities in connection with the rubber industry in the Putumayo district of Peru, said that the British government did not desire to rest content with making the facts public, but had done all that was possible through diplomatic means to impress Peru with the undesirability of permitting such a state of affairs to continue.

The British government, he said, is keeping in the closest touch with the United States in this matter, and public opinion in the United States would undoubtedly prove a potent factor in preventing any recurrence of the incident. It had been arranged for the British and American consuls to leave together on August 5 for Putumayo, and the consuls' presence in that district would be a guarantee that the horrors would not be repeated without the world knowing it.

This, continued the Foreign Secretary, marked the beginning of a systematic visitation of the district, which eventually, in no great length of time, would insure that such horrors would not occur again.

It had been suggested to him that the atrocities might have been prevented by stopping the export of rubber. He had brought this point to the attention of the United States as something worth considering, but it could not be done, except by Brazil.

"I think that if any step of that kind is to be taken," said the secretary, "it should be taken when the United States government is convinced that some coercive measure is necessary and is prepared to give full support in any action that Brazil may take in that direction."

## NEW SUFFRAGIST TACTICS.

Edinburgh, Aug. 1.—Suffragettes cut many of the telephone wires connecting the public call boxes in Edinburgh to-day.

## PLEADS FOR AMNESTY

Rebel Leader Still Anxious to Make His Peace.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Mexico City, Aug. 1.—An explanation of Orozco's prolonged lingering at Juarez after loudly proclaiming his intention to overrun Sonora and the Mexican west coast with his tattered-mallion followers was given to-day when it became known that Orozco is still desperately trying to make terms with the government for a surrender.

Orozco, prior to his debacle at Bachimba, vainly sought to get the government to accept his submission on condition that he be granted full amnesty, and scarcely a day has passed since he retreated to Juarez that he has not endeavored to renew negotiations through Consul General Llorente at El Paso. Llorente has referred all Orozco's proposals to the central government, which has maintained the stand taken when the original advances were made by Orozco, and has absolutely declined to grant him conditions.

Notwithstanding these rebuffs Orozco has persisted, and Llorente yesterday submitted to his government a new proposition from Orozco which arrived here directly after General Huerta, who had come to the capital to consult President Madero and have his eyes treated, had left on his return to Chihuahua. Huerta's special train was halted before it had proceeded far by a telegram from Madero, and the general retraced his steps to the capital for a conference respecting Orozco's latest proposition.

It was said at the national palace to-day that nothing Orozco had suggested thus far was of a nature to alter the government's determination that he must surrender unconditionally.

## FRANCO-RUSSIAN PACT

Naval Treaty Completes Offensive-Defensive Alliance.

Paris, Aug. 1.—The Franco-Russian naval convention has reached a point verging on conclusion. The earlier convention between the two governments referred only to the army. With the signature of the new agreement the whole fighting forces of the allies will be brought within the terms of an offensive and defensive treaty of alliance.

The new bond is understood to have been completed with the exception of the signatures during the recent stay in Paris of Admiral Prince de Lieven, the head of the Russian naval staff.

It is believed that Premier Poincaré, whose departure for Russia has now been fixed for August 4, will sign the new naval agreement during his visit to St. Petersburg.

## ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, August 1.

ORDERS ISSUED.—The following orders have been issued:

ARMY.  
Captain JAMES L. BOVANN, Medical Corps, to Letterman General Hospital, Breckinridge, San Francisco, September 18, for examination for promotion, thence to proper station.

First Lieutenant FREDERICK H. FOUCAIR, from Fort Du Pont, August 28, to Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, vice Captain NELSON GATON, to Boston as attending surgeon of that city; First Lieutenant EDWARD A. KEEFER, from Fort Ethan Allen, on return from West Point, to Letterman General Hospital, Breckinridge, San Francisco, September 18, for assignment duty pertaining Connecticut maneuvering campaign, thence to proper station.

Following changes officers Medical Corps ordered: First Lieutenant EDGAR D. CRAFT, from Walter Reed General Hospital to Fort Du Pont, August 28, for examination for promotion, thence to proper station. Captain JAMES B. GOWEN, 10th Infantry, from Annapolis to Governor's Island, for assignment duty pertaining Connecticut maneuvering campaign, thence to proper station.

First Lieutenant WILLIAM L. LITTLE and ALLEN W. WILLIAMS, to Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, October 18, for examination for promotion, thence to proper station.

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# The NEW and GREATER New-York Tribune

The Fastest Growing Newspaper  
Progressive Without Being Radical  
Clean Without Being Dull

## SPECIAL FEATURES IN SUNDAY'S ISSUE



## Kate Carew Sought Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree and Found Fagin the Jew.

That is to say, the American interviewer penetrated the sanctum of the actor-manager in His Majesty's Theatre while Tree was portraying his noted role in Oliver Twist. The famous Thespian proved a bit startling in his weird make-up, but he "draped himself" in an easy chair and answered with good grace many questions on things theatrical.

## Maxim Would Use the Bat's Sixth Sense To Safeguard Ocean Liners.

The famous scientist and inventor thinks powerful apparatus can be constructed which will enable steamships to discover, as certain winged Butters of the night do, the approach of any dangerous unseen object.

## To Plunge Into Unknown Frozen Regions And Study Greenland's Cap of Ice.

Captain Koch heads Danish expedition which is expected to penetrate land where the ice gathers which later floats through the North Atlantic in the form of bergs. Movements of vast glacial deposits will be investigated.

## Now, All Together! Swat Musca (the Fly), Who Is More Deadly Than Wild Beasts.

Edward Hatch, Jr., head of the fly-fighting committee of the American Civic Association, tells of the methods adopted in many places for the suppression of this tiny yet potent menace to health, which costs the United States \$350,000,000 a year.

## Many a Bogus Dentist Preys on Molars of Unwary New Yorkers.

Some of these "blacksmiths" who insist upon handling the forceps have been put out of business, but lots of wholly untrained and incompetent men still jab away at aches and cavities.

## That Unchainable Monster, the Lightning, And Its Awe-Inspiring Freaks.

The hurling electricity of the air has no fixed habits and cannot be charted, but neither man nor his creations can offer effective resistance to its thrusts.

## THE WOMAN'S PAGES

The Woman's Pages of The Sunday Magazine maintain a high standard of excellence and usefulness. The contents each week appeal not alone to the woman who seeks after the so-called feminine things—the kitchen, fashions, etc.—but are equally valuable to the woman through necessity or inclination is eager for useful and concrete information along quite different lines.

Among the features on the Woman's Pages Next Sunday will be found timely articles on the following:

1. A Week of Bills of Fare.
2. Recipes—Tried and Found Good. Illustrated.
3. The Death Knell of the Art of Conversation. With Illustrations.
4. Women and City Hotels.
5. Hunting Costumes and Their Special Application. Illustrated.
6. Neckwear and New Fads.
7. Book Reviews of Special Interest to Women.
8. A Few Hints on the Value of Household Apparatus.
9. Boudoir Necessities for the Well-Groomed Woman.
10. Do Not Despair Over Old Hats.
11. Making Records for Talking